# THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
# North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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## APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. M'LANE, the House resolved itself into committee on the whole, Mr. CONDICT, of New Jersey in the chair.

The committee then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1826.

The bill was then read by paragraphs in the following order:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, for the service of the year 1826; that is to say:

For compensation to the Senators and [illegible] of the House of Representatives, Clerks and Clerks [illegible] 38,30 dollars.

For expenses of the Library of Congress, including the salary of the Librarian, 1,950 dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, 25,000 dollars.

For compensation to the Vice-President of the United States, 5,000 dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, 6,000 dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the Department of State, per act of the 20th of May, 1824, 700 dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in the Department of State, including the messenger in the Patent office, 1,150 dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of printing and distributing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, 28,095 dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, 6,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of 20th April, 1818, 10,400 dollars.

For compensation to one clerk, per act of 26th May, 1824, 1,150 dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office [illegible] dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, 3,500 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 17,350 dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, 1,050 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office, of the Second Comptroller, per act of 20th of April, 1818, 9,750 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First auditor of the Treasury, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 13,200 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, per act of the 20th April, 1818, 16,200 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, per act of the 20th April, 1818, 21,900 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 1,050 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 15,950 dollars.

For one additional clerk, employed per acts of appropriations, of 1824 5, 1,000 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, 3,000.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 10,500 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of the 26th of May, 1824, 3,700 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 5,250 dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of the 26th of May, 1824, 1,200 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register of the Treasury, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 22,350 dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, including the allowance for stamping ship's registers, 1,150 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the General Land Office, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 22,550 dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, 1,050 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 250 dollars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters; for expenses of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, books, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating & printing the public accounts for the year 1826, and for advertising notices in relation to the public debt and loans, 36,950 dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings, for the repairs of engines, hose, and buckets, 1900 dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, 6000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 21,600 dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, 1050 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, including iron railing for the steps of the War Office, painting, and paving, 3000 dollars.

For books, maps, plans, &c. for the War Department, 500 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, 5900 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissionary General of Purchases, per act of the 26th of May, 1824, 2350 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For contingent expenses of said office, 830 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant General, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 2150 dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, 800 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, per act of the 26th of May, 1824, 2150 dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, 2000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Chief Engineer, per act of 26th of May, 1824, 2150 dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, 1000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ordnance office, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 2350 dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, 700 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surgeon General per act of the 20th of May, 1824, 1150 dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, 250 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Office of the Quartermaster General, 2150 dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, 600 dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, 6000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of the 20th of April, 1818, 8200 dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in said office, per act of 26th of May, 1824, 1000 dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, 1050 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For contingent expenses of said office, 2000 dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, 10,500 dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, 2000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of the 20th of April 1818, 3350 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks & a draftsman in said office, per act of the 26th of May, 1824, 4000 dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, 700 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For contingent expenses of said office, 1800 dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the War and Navy buildings, and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, and candles, 2,150 dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, 4,000 dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, 5,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the General Post Office, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, 22,700, dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in said office, per act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, 5,600 dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, 1,050 dollars, in full of all allowances.

For contingent expenses of said office, 4,000 dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General, 2,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in said office of said Surveyor, 2,100 dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor South of Tennessee, 2,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, 1,700 dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, 2,000 dollars.

For Extra clerk hire in the office of said Surveyor, for the year 1826, 2,000 dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, 2,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, 1,500 dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, 2,000 dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, 2,000 dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, 1,500 dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, 9,600 dollars.

For compensation to persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, 9,200 dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs; cost of machinery; and for allowance of wastage in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, 7,700 dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, 7,800 dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, 350 dollars.

For compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, including printing the laws, and the contingent and incidental expenses of said Council, 5,270 dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, including additional compensation to two of the Judges, for a part of the year 1824, per act of the 26th of May, 1824, 9,905 dollars 15 cents.

For the contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, 350 dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, 8,500 dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, 350 dollars.

For compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, including printing the laws, and the contingent and incidental expenses of said Council, 5,500 dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice, and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, 79,200 dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, 3,500 dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, 800 dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, 1,000 dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several Territories, 10,900 dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, & District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of Jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, 150,000 dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, 2,050 dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, 132,346 dollars 66 cents.

For procuring and placing three buoys on the bar near the port of Georgetown, South Carolina, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the 31st of December last, 600 dollars

For building a light house on Baker's Island, on mount Desert, in the State of Maine, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the 31st of December last, 2,500 dollars.

For building a light house on Dutch Island, in Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island, in addition to the appropriation of 3,000 dollars, made per act of the 3d of March, 1825, 2,000 dollars.

For building a small beacon light on Warwick Neck, in Rhode Island, in addition to the appropriation of 1,000 dollars, made per act of the 3d of March, 1825, 2,000 dollars.

For building a Light Vessel for Albemarle Sound, in N. Carolina, to be placed either at or near the South Point of Roanoke Island, at or near the end of Wade's Point shoal at the mouth of Pasquotank river, in addition to the appropriation of 5,500 dollars, made per act of the 3d of March, 1825, 3,000 dollars.

For placing buoys at the entrance of the port of New-York, to wit: one on the False Hook, one between the False Hook and the buoy on the bar, one on Romer, one between Romer and the buoy on the bar, and one between Romer and the buoy on the Southwest Spit, 500 dollars

For building a Light House on Point Defer, in the State of Louisiana, in addition to the appropriation of 10,000 dollars, made per act of the 3d of March, 1825, 4000 dollars.

For surveying the Public Lands of the United States, 69,351 dollars.

For the salaries of the Registers and Receivers of Land offices, in cases where no moneys are received by them for land, 42,000 dollars

For the Public Buildings in Washington City, 100,000 dollars.

For Stationery and Books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, 1,000 dollars.

For the salary of the late Governor of the Michigan Territory, (William Hull) from the tenth of April, 1812, to the 1st of February, 1813, 1,628 dollars 32 cents.

For the salary of the Secretary to the Land Commissioners in East Florida, (Francis J. Fatio) omitted in the act of the 3d March, 1825, 1,250 dollars.

For balance of the amount allowed to the late superintendent of the Cumberland road, (David Shriver, junior) in lieu of, and in full of all his claims, 3,000 dollars.

For compensation to the Assistant Superintendent of the Cumberland road, (William Hawkins) from the 8th of August to the 4th of October, 1819, 158 dollars and 90 cents.

For amount found due to a Contractor, (William Stevenson,) for executing a part of the work on Cumberland road, 252 dollars 13 cents.

For compensation allowed Clerk of the land Commissio Michigan Territory, (J. Bidd act of the 21st of February 1000 dollars.

For Registers for Ships a seis, and Lists of Crews, lars.

For the discharge of such claimes against the U States, not otherwise provided fo as shall be ascertained and admitted, in due course of settlement, at the Treasury, 12,000 dollars.

For compensation allowed to one of the Commissioners for examining titles to lands between the Rio Hondo, and the Sabine River, per acts of the 3d of March, 1823, and 16th May, 1824, 700 dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and

Madrid, and of the Charge des Affairs at Stockholm, at the Netherlands, and at Lisbon, 49,500 dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of Charge des Affairs who have been, or may be appointed to the Governments on the American continent, to wit: Colombia, 9,000 dollars; Chili, 9,000 dollars; Mexico, 9,000 dollars; Buenos Ayres, 4,500 dollars; Guatemala, 4,500 dollars; Brazil, 4,500 dollars; Peru, 4,500 dollars.

For outfits of a Charge des Affairs, at Peru and Guatemala, 9,000 dollars.

For the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation, 14,000 dollars

For the contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, 30,000 dollars.

For the salaries of the Agents of Claims, at London and Paris, 4,000 dollars.

For the contingent expenses of Foreign Intercourse, 40,000 dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American Seamen in foreign countries, 35,000 dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, 30,000 dollars.

For the salaries of the Commissioner and Arbitrator under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent, one half the salaries of the Secretary, Clerk, and Managers, and half the contingent expenses of the Comission, 12,000 dollars.

For expenses of carrying into effect the sixth and seventh article of the treaty of Ghent, including the compensation of the Commissioner, Agent, and Surveyor, and their contingent expenses, 16,000 dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided however*, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such persons shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, also*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed, to [extend to] balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded, by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department the balance due, and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and sureties.

## *Latest from England.*

By the arrival at New-York on Saturday, of the packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received London papers and Shipping Lists to the evening of the 31st of December, Lloyd's Lists to the 30th of the same month, and Liverpool papers and Prices Current to the 3d of January. Their Liverpool papers contain London dates to the 1st of January.

Meetings are getting up in England to petition Parliament to make no alteration in the present Corn laws.

The London Gazette contains an order for the Court going into mourning on Sunday the 1st, for his late Majesty the Emperor of Russia; to change mourning on Sunday the th; and to go out on Sunday the inst. It also announces, that King has appointed C. Mackenzie Esq. to be Consul General at ti, to reside at Port-au-Prince.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

report has just reached us to no credit is attached, of the of his Royal Highness the ke of York.

January—Accounts from Amsterdam of the 28th, state that the alarm in the money market had subsided, but confidence was by no means restored. One failure had been announced, but it was not for a large amount.

CORFU, Nov. 15.

Jussuf Pacha has been deprived of his office on the representation of Redschid Pacha. It appears that in the various attacks upon Missolonghi he did not support Redschid as he should have done. The loss of Ibrahim Pacha, in his late excursion through the Morea, is estimated at 7000 men.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27.

It is stated that the celebrated English Admiral, Lord Cochrane, who arrived at Brussels with his family some days ago, seems resolved to fix his abode here.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Grand Duke Constantine, eldest brother of the Emperor Alexander has been proclaimed Autocrat of all the Russias, and has appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas to the command of the Imperial Guards.—Thus has been destroyed, much ingenious speculation as to the cause and mode of the death of the late, & as to the succession of the present Emperor, and the probability of the possession of the vacant throne becoming an object of contest between the latter and his brother Nicholas. From the domestic administration of Constantine, every published account of his character forbids the anticipation of any improvement upon the plans of his predecessor, for the promotion of the happiness and interests of his subjects; and we shall watch with considerable anxiety, for the earliest indications of the future foreign policy of his new reign.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

The Emperor Constantine set out on the 17th inst. from Warsaw for St. Petersburg.

The total number of failures of country banks up to the present time is 61, of which five have recommenced business, and ten have appeared in the Gazette as bankrupcies.—There have failed in London six banking houses, of which one has re-opened. So great a number within so short a period, for the crisis has not lasted more than three weeks has not occurred before since the first introduction of banking.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.

Our capital is plunged since yesterday, in the deepest affliction.—The deceased Monarch, who has been taken from us in his 48th year, and in the midst of a mild, just, and wise Government of nearly a quarter of a century, replete with the most extraordinary events, was ill about 14 days, and the immediate cause of his illness, the yellow fever of the Crimea, as it is called, is said to have been a cold caught on an aquatic excursion. Her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth, constantly watched over her august Consort in a manner worthy of her excellent heart, and closed his eyes. She is deeply afflicted. Heaven grant that the shock may not injure her health, which is already so delicate. She is expected here shortly. The body of the late Emperor will also soon arrive. The Capital is desolate, and despondency and sorrow are every where visible. His Majesty the Emperor Constantine is said to have set out from Warsaw for Taganrok. It is difficult to say whether this is true; but we must know in a few days, as we expect to see his Imperial Majesty.

An extract of a private letter dated Cadiz, Dec. 9, gives details of a violent hurricane which had taken place on that port, by which the Tea Plant, of New-York, a very fine ship, with a valuable cargo of sugars on board, broke from her chain moorings and went on shore; at 5 in the evening was still fast, and the sea running so high that no lighter could approach her for the purpose of unloading. At the same time & nearly in the same situation an American brig went on shore, but as she was in ballast, and the gale setting in at high water, it is hoped she will be got off without much damage. The American schooner Rehoboth, of N. York, laden with cocoa, was upset; the crew regained the bottom where they remained from half past 11 o'clock till two in the morning, not knowing but every moment would be their last, when they were relieved from their perilous situation by M. Bezeres, master of the French brig Constance.

## FROM RIO JANEIRO.

A friend has politely handed us a letter, (says the Norfolk Beacon) from an intelligent correspondent at Rio Janeiro, dated 23d Dec. from which we make the following political and commercial extracts:

"Our market has been very abundantly supplied with Flour for the last month, sales dull and effecting at present in small lots.

"The Brig Caravanes with 2500 bbls. arrived from Baltimore on the 8th inst. and cleared immediately for Lima, and on the 19th came in Ship Constitution from Norfolk, with 5700 bbls. and has commenced discharging.

"There is very little good wheat in the market, a large quantity old wheat has been recently thrown into the sea, by order of the Board of Health.

"You will already have learnt that the crops in Chili have been unusually abundant and advices from Rio Grande state the harvest there would be better than an average one. At the Cape of Good Hope the crop had partially failed, and the expectation of wheat was prohibited in consequence. The admission of Flour from the N. of U. Line will take effect at Buenos Ayres on the 9th July. There are at present six American vessels in our port. Business dull and very little demand for most articles of import from the United States.

"The Government declared war against the United Provinces of the River of Plate on the Commencement of this month, and Buenos Ayres and all the ports belonging thereto, are in a state of strict blockade.

"Some fast sailing corvette built Ships and Brigs would no doubt meet an advantageous sale here. Generals Bolivar and Sucre were at Potosi the middle October, and it was expected they would march to the assistance of Buenos Ayres against the Brazils at the head of 15 to 20,000 men; there exists here among both Brazilians and Foreigners but one sentiment with regard to the present war, that it is impolitic and unjustifiable on the part of this government, and must be ruinous to the commerce of the country and subversive to the Imperial cause. The extensive coasting trade carried on hitherto exclusively under the Brazilian flag, must soon be participated by foreigners.

## IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

*Office of the Nat. Gaz. Philadelphia, Sunday, noon, February 12, 1826.*

Mr. Sanderson of the Merchant's Coffee House has favored us with the loan of Elite Rio de Janeiro papers, received by the brig Navarro, Captain M'Comb, which arrived at this port last evening, in 45 days from Rio.

*Translated for the National Gazette.*

From the "Diario do Rio de Janeiro," of December 17.

### DECREE OR DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Government of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata having committed acts of hostility against this Empire without provocation, or previous formal declaration of war, rejecting thus the forms established among civilized nations, it is required by the dignity of the Brazilian People and the rank which belongs to us among powers, that I, having heard my Council of State, should Declare, as I now do, WAR against the said Provinces and their Government; directing that by sea and land, all possible hostilities be waged upon them; authorising such armaments as my subjects may please to use against that nation; declaring that all captures or prizes of whatever nature, shall accrue entirely to the captors, without any deduction in favor of the public treasury.—[Follows the regulation for the publication and distribution of the Decree.]

Rio de Janeiro, 10th December, 1825, fourth year of the Independence and the Empire.

*Extract of a letter to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House, Philadelphia.*

"In the enclosed paper dated the 17th December last, you will find that the Emperor of the Brazils has declared *War* against the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. Great preparations were making when I left Rio, to carry on the war with vigor; fitting out all their men of war and enlarging their army—there was a general press for the land and sea service—several transports with troops had sailed for Monte Video, and there was a strong naval force off Buenos Ayres, blockading that port. There is now several Buenos Ayres privateers (and it is said some pirates) on the coast of the Brazils. One of them was off Cape Frio, and had made several captures. In a short time we may expect any number of privateers (some with commissions on both sides) and our trade to that coast will be very hazardous unless our Government see the propriety of sending out a respectable Naval force to protect our merchant vessels against the lawless privateers that will be swarming in those seas.

Markets at Rio were very dull for American produce. Sugar, coffee and hides were scarce and high.

The Empress of the Brazils had lately presented a Son and Heir to His Imperial Majesty—there was great rejoicing on the occasion.

If I was to venture to give an opinion, I should say that Don Pdero will leave off wearing his crown, before the young Prince can do without his caps.

From what I could learn while I was in Rio, I am satisfied that there is a strong party in the Brazils against the powers that be. I am also very well assured that Bolivar intends to take a *peep* into that country before he retires from the field—this was the general opinion in Upper Peru, when I left Arica in October last."

## Farmer's Repository.

*From the Easton Gazette.*

ON THE PREPARATION AND USE OF BURNED CLAY AS A MANURE.

*Easton*, July 11, 1825.

DEAR SIR,

I have frequently observed in the course of conversation with my agricultural friends, as I have done to you, that every farm in this county had resources within itself, which, if properly managed, would be sufficient to fertilize its soil, so as to make many blades of grass grow, where one would scarcely grow to perfection before; thus, according to the exalted sentiment of Dr. Swift, placing our farmers above the greatest conquerors, whose glory consisted in destroying their fellow men, while that of the farmer will ever be to provide for their subsistence and comfort.

Under these impressions, in looking around me, I could not think of a gentleman altogether equal to yourself in scientific knowledge and of the same ardour, as well as public spirit, to undertake the investigation of a subject, which would be most likely to make our farmers more useful and of higher character than the greatest conquerors of the earth.

Chemistry is so much connected with agriculture as well as the arts generally, that it may well be called its chief corner-stone, and if properly directed will have the happiest tendency to its improvement. Permit me to say, without any intention of flattering, that much is expected from you as an experimentalist as well as a theorist, on the subject of "burned clay," both as to the application as well as the *modus operandi* of this manure, which may be manufactured on almost all the farms of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Gen. Easton, as well as some of our modern farmers, have made the matter of burning clay a very simple process indeed; and so it may be, when properly understood; but until then, we shall be constantly hearing first one and then another expressing doubts as to its efficacy as a manure. You know, and every body ought to know, there is a right and wrong way of doing almost every thing; if the right way should not be fallen upon in burning clay, the object will be almost entirely defeated, and an end will be put to any further experiments with such persons!

As to the rationale of the *modus operandi*, it will be of little consequence to the farmer, if he can learn the art of burning the clay, and experience at all times its beneficial effects. But this alone will not satisfy the inquisitive mind, and who is so capable as yourself of penetrating into the arcana of nature. I confess I feel the same propensity, though I may come short of the truth, and differ with you as to the *rationale* of the *modus operandi*, of a manure, the efficacy of which I have experienced to my satisfaction.

You believe that clay to become a manure must be burned in open kilns, and thus oxydated; but I, on the contrary, am of an opinion, that the clay must be carbonated in close kilns, in the same manner as wood is charred or carbonated. If open kilns are necessary to make an oxyde of the clay, there will soon be an end put to this expensive method; but if it is to be burned in close kilns in the same manner as common coal kilns, it will be no more expensive to burn five hundred loads than it would be to burn five, for when the clay is completely ignited, it may be heaped on *ad infinitum*. The great object is to exclude the air altogether as in a coal kiln. If the air is permitted to have access to the wood it will soon burn down to ashes, and if the air comes in contact with the clay, it goes out and the process ceases

There is something mysterious in carbonating wood, and so of clay.—It has been observed to me by blacksmiths and others who are in the practice of burning coal kilns, that green pine is equal, if not superior to any other wood. Now it is known that pine, and more especially its leaves, contain more oxygen, that is the acidifying principle, than any other wood or its leaves; and I have observed, that wherever the pine-fallings, as they are called, that is, the leaves of the pine, have been deposited as a manure, the sorrel puts up in great abundance, and where it did not grow before.—Hence the advantage of liming all such lands as those where sorrel grows, and I would say, hence the advantage of burning such lands, or putting on them "burned clay," to neutralize the acid in the soil. I am confident "burned clay" will be more beneficial on a soil of stiff clay than on a light sandy soil, though any experiments on "burned clay" have been principally confined to a soil where sand predominates.

Clay, taken from below the surface, say two feet, and used in making bank fences, puts forth the first year an abundant crop of sorrel, and at once demonstrates that the clay had become a deutoxide, that is, had acquired by attraction from the atmosphere a second dose of oxygen besides what was attached to it from the creation. A view of the subject in this light demonstrates the absurdity of deep ploughing in every soil and explains the reason why the [illegible] portion of a manure capable of neutralizing the acid qualities of the earth when the soil is ploughed in below a certain depth in some particular fields.

That carbon enters largely in to every kind of wood as a component part, is self evident, from the circumstance of burning coal, as it is termed; and that it is a manure of the first degree, when reduced to an impalpable powder, has been proved over and over again, but from the labor and expenses of applying it to the earth to act as such, it must necessarily be excluded; but not so with regard to *carbonated clay*—one stroke of the hoe or spade crumbles the largest lumps into dust, and makes it at once capable of mixing with the earth. Of all bodies in the world, carbon has the greatest attraction for oxygen, and makes carbonic acid gas when united. It is this gas which enters into the composition of vegetables by being applied to their roots, and becomes their chief food. Other elementary bodies have their share in perfecting trees and plants of every kind, but it is as plain as that two and two make four, that carbon is the principal ingredient in their composition, and hence it is, that "burned clay" must and will be acknowledged among the best and strongest manures. It is to be hoped, since the subject has been commenced, that farmers will be more and more zealous in the cause of improvement, and that experiments will be made by other farmers, as well as yourself, and that every source of improvement will be tried with the art of burning clay; that farmers may feel their importance more and more every year, and that they will leave nothing untried to make themselves happy, wealthy and wise.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

DR. JOSEPH E. MUSE.

CUBA.—A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from an intelligent correspondent at Havana, under date of the 1st instant, communicates the following intelligence:—

"We are quiet here at present

expect to remain so for some time, unless visited by some of our neighbors. The troops lately arrived from Europe, and those yet expected, with the great number of loyalists this place contains, make it probable that no attempt, at present, to overthrow the government, would be attended with success. I say the great number of loyalists here, as all those, or at least a great number of those who have been expelled from Colombia and Mexico, flocked to this place.

We have in port six frigates, and in Havana and the immediate neighborhood, about 6000 European troops. It is supposed there are about 2500 to 3000 European troops more in the other parts of the Island. There are also about 1200 colored troops, but these are not kept in active service. What would be the consequence of an invasion no one can foretell. Some think they would be repulsed, unless very strong indeed; while others believe that a great number of the Creoles, and all the vagabonds, (of which we have a great number,) would flock to the standard of any invader, and render their success certain.—We are here quite in the dark, and know no more of what is going on at the opposite part of the Island, than we do of the interior of Africa. We look for news from the United States. I do not send you any newspapers, they would be as useless as blank paper. The two daily papers printed here are filled with trash of no use to an intelligent reader here, and, if possible, less to a citizen of the United States. In the mean time, the trade of this place is daily decreasing, it not being now one half of what it was three years ago. The enormous traffic carried on here with Mexico is totally annihilated.

# Elizabeth-City:

## Saturday, Feb 25, 1826.

In the Virginia Legislature on Wednesday the 15 inst. Mr. Loyall offered a resolution for leave to bring in a bill to authorize Thomas Jefferson to dispose of his property by lottery. The mover of the resolution paid a handsome tribute to the great public services of Mr. Jefferson; & noticed the pecuniary embarrassment to which the old age of that distinguished man had become subjected. The resolution was adopted on Thursday. On Saturday the Bill passed the House of Delegates by a vote of 125 to 62, and had been sent up to the Senate, where it was expected to meet little or no opposition.

A new 64 gun ship had arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 12th January from New-York, under American colors, for the Colombians. On the 13th the Colombian colors were hoisted on board of her and a salute fired. She was to proceed to Carthagena.

The Legislature of Indiana adjourned on Saturday, January 21st, after a session of seven weeks, during which seventy-seven laws, and twelve joint resolutions, were passed.

*Office of the Boston Daily Advertiser February 12.*

We have received Halifax papers to the 25th ult. From tho Royal Gazette we copy the following official article.

Published by command of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor.

At a Council held at Government House, on Monday, the 23d Jan. 1826. Present his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, &c. &c.

Doubts having arisen whether American vessels are now entitled to admission, and to carry on Trade, in this Port. His Excellency convened the Council this day to take that subject into consideration, when the Council advised His Excellency to give Public Notice that American Vessels may be permitted to enter, and carry on Trade, as they have hitherto done, subject to the duties and restrictions imposed by the Act of the Geo. IV. Cap. 114, and to the Tonnage Duty heretofore paid by them.

RUPERT D. GEORGE.

*From the National Journal.*

## 19th Congress...1st Session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.—In the senate, the bill to extend the limits of Georgetown, and the bill for the relief of Elijah Buckley, were passed.

The bill making an appropriation of $15,000 for the repair of the road, thro' the Indian country, between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, was the subject of considerable discussion. It was opposed upon the ground that Congress had no power to make a road within the limits of a state, and that when the State of Mississippi was admitted into the Union, the jurisdiction which, previously, the Indians ceded to the United States over this road, passed to the state, and was vested in it. It was supported on the ground, that the road run through an Indian country, the title to which had never been extinguished, and that, therefore, the state had no power to make it; that like applications had received the favor of Congress, and that no constitutional principles were connected with the bill. It was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny was passed. A little discussion took place on the consideration of the resolution offered some time since by Mr *Miner*, calling for information on the subject of the revenues, &c. from the ports in the Delaware, with a reference to the construction of the proposed breakwater, and the resolution was ultimately rejected. The House went into committee on the bill making appropriation for the navy, but made little progress therein. when the committee rose. On motion of Mr. *Ward*, of New-York, it was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire as to the expediency of deepening the channel leading into Tyber Creek; and on motion of Mr. *Alexander*, of Virginia, relative to amending the charter of Alexandria; on motion of Mr. *Everett*, of Massachusetts, on the subject of revising the law regulating the importation of foreign books: on motion of Mr. *Wood*, of N. York, relative to placing disabled and wounded officers on the list of invalid pensioners; and on motion of Mr. *Mallary*, of Vermont; on the subject of the tonage and value of the trade between our Atlantic ports and the ports of the United States on the Gulph of Mexico. Mr. *Cocke* laid on the table a resolution asking of the President information relative to the compensation allowed to the Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Marine corps for the last two years.

Mr. *Webster*, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to executions in the states of Kentucky, Ohio, and Louisiana.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.—In the Senate, the bill for the survey of a route for a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida was the subject of discussion the whole day, and was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. The interesting views contained in the letter of Mr. *White*, the Delegate from Florida, which was addressed to the Committee on Roads and Canals will show the general grounds on which the subject was recommended to Congress, & the probability that the undertaking is likely to be crowned with success. During the discussion, Mr. *Johnston*, of Louisiana, stated that 150,000 tons of shipping were employed in the commerce of the Mississippi; that 732 vessels entered the port of New-Orleans during the year 1825: and that he had received from a gentleman in Boston, well informed on the subject, a schedule of all the vessels lost on the Bahama Banks and the Straits of Florida, last year; that they amounted to 64 vessels; that the first five amounted to $478,000, and the whole loss of the balance would exceed $700,000.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. *Forsyth* introduced resolutions on the subject of repealing and modifying parts of the act of March, 1819, in relation to the Slave Trade.—Mr. *Storrs*, of New-York, introduced a resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution, as to the appointment of U. States Senators, which his resolution proposes to be made by electors in each state. On motion of Mr. *Thompson*, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a chapel at West Point. On motion by Mr. *Estill*, of Va. the committee on Military Pensions were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to Revolutionary Pensioners.—A motion was made by Mr. *J. Johnson*, of Kentucky, to reconsider the decision of the House rejecting the resolution offered by Mr. *Miner*, of Pennsylvania, having reference to the proposed breakwater. The House then went into Committee on the Navy Appropriation Bill, which was ordered to a third reading tomorrow.

THURSD', Feb. 16.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in the consideration of Executive business. The bill for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulph of Mexico was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. *Miner*, of Pennsylvania, was resumed, the question of re-consideration was carried, but the discussion was again cut short by the expiration of the hour devoted to resolutions. The House then resolved itself into Committee on Mr. *M'Duffie's* resolutions to amend the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President. Mr. M'Duffie made an able speech, of about an hour and a half, and will resume his argument to-day.—The bills making appropriations for the Navy and the Library were passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.—The Senate yesterday was occupied nearly the whole day in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. *Miner*, of Pennsylvania, in relation to the Breakwater in the Delaware Bay, which has occupied the House for some days, was finally adopted. Mr. *Cocke*, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution on the subject of giving a fixed compensation to the officers of the Army and Marines, in lieu of allowances. Mr. *Taylor*, of Virginia, introduced a resolution on the subject of Members selecting their seats in the Hall by ballot; and Mr. *Gurney* offered a resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution in relation to President and Vice President. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. *M'Duffie* completed his argument in a speech of near three hours in length; of which even our imperfect abstract swells beyond the capacity of our columns to admit.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.—In the Senate, a bill was reported for the relief of Otway Burns, and the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations against the petition of Alexander Scott, was agreed to. The Senate were in Executive business until after 3 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives yesterday an interesting report from the Secretary of War was transmitted by the President in relation to the site for an arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia. Mr. *Cambreleng* introduced a resolution calling for the monthly statements of the affairs of the United States Bank for the last year. On motion of Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the expediency of allowing certain privileges to settlers near the Lead Mines in Illinois. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. *Storrs* delivered an able speech, which occupied about two hours, in opposition to Mr. *M'Duffie's* proposition to amend the Constitution. Mr. *Alexander*, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made an adverse report on the subject of a Territorial Government.

The House adjourned till Monday.

**The Members of the Phœnix Fire Company** are hereby notified that Monday next is the day for meeting. Punctual attendance is requested as an election of Officers will take place on that day.

## Supreme Court U. States.

*Saturday, Feb. 11.*

*Brooks* vs. *Marbury*.—The argument in reply, was continued and concluded by Mr. JONES, for the Plaintiff in error.

*Wetzell* vs. *Bussard*.—The Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs.

*Chirac & others* vs. *Reinicker*.—This cause was opened by Mr. MAYER, for the Plaintiff in error.

*Monday, Feb. 13.*

Mr. Justice STORY took his seat in Court.

Mr. Justice THOMPSON delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the *Bank of the United States* against *Smith*. Judgment reversed.

Mr. Justice JOHNSON delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of *Otis* against *Walter*. Judgment reversed.

The case of *Chirac* against *Reinicker* was further argued by Mr. D. B OGDEN and Mr. WEBSTER, for the defendant in error, and by Mr. D. HOFFMAN for the Plaintiffs in error.

The case of *Littlepage* against *Fowler* was argued by Mr. BIBB for the appellant, and by Mr. TALBOT for the respondent.

CHARLES E. HAYNES, Esq. of Georgia, was admitted as attorney and counsel of this Court.

*Tuesday, Feb. 14.*

The argument of the case of *Littlepage* against *Fowler* was concluded by Mr. BIBB for the appellant, and by Mr. TALBOT for the respondent.

The case of *Ownings* against *Taylor* was argued by Mr. TALBOT for the appellant, and by Mr. TRIMBLE for the respondent.

*Wednesday, Feb. 16.*

*Chase and others*, appellants, against *Vasques*, appellee.—This case was opened by Mr. D. HOFFMAN, for the appellants. Appeal dismissed; no final decree having been yet pronounced in the Court below.

*Piles*, plaintiff in error, against *Bouldin and others*, defendants in error.—This case was opened by Mr. ISAACS, for the plaintiff in error.

*Heirs of Brontin*, plaintiff in error, against *Grew*, defendant. Writ of error dismissed.

*Lessee of Hinde*, plaintiff in error, against *Longworth*, defendant in error.—This cause was opened by Mr. SCOTT for the plaintiff. Messrs. WEBSTER and HAMMOND argued for the defendant in error.

*Thursday, Feb. 16.*

*Hindes*, Lessee, Plaintiff in error, vs. *Longworth*, Defendant in error.—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. HAMMOND, for the defendant in error, and by Mr. SCOTT, in reply, for the plaintiff in error.

*United States*, Plaintiff in error, vs *Vanzandt*, Defendant in error—Judgment of the Court below reversed, and venire de novo awarded.

*Scott*, Ex'r. Plaintiff in error, vs. *Rankin*, Defendant in error—Writ of error dismissed, on settlement of the cause.

*Perkins*, Plaintiff, vs. *Hart*, Ex'r. Defendant—This case was argued by Mr. WHITTLESEY, for the Plaintiff, and Messrs. HAMMOND and WEBSTER for the Defendant.

*D. J. Pearce*, Esq. of Rhode Island was admitted as Attorney and Counsellor in this Court.

*Friday, Feb. 17.*

*Perkins, plaintiff, below*, vs. *Hart, of Ex'r Hart, defendant, below*—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. WRIGHT, in reply, for the plaintiff below.

*The ship Mariana Flora, V. A. De Britto &c. appellants, &c.* vs. *The United States, the Alligator, &c. appellees, &c.*—The argument of this case was commenced by Mr. KNAPP, for the appellants.

*Merchants' Insurance Company, appellants*, vs. *Poole and others, appellees.*—Continued to the next term, by order of the Court.

The U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, writes under date of November 18, 1825. "I have the honor to state from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that whenever the ratification of the treaty between Colombia and Great Britain shall be officially communicated to the executive, that simultaneously thereupon orders, will be issued to the officers of the customs of the Republic, giving to the United States and England equal commercial privileges."

*Matanzas.*—A letter from a mercantile friend at Matanzas, dated Jan. 14th, states that the slave trade, though not carried on openly, in that port, is as brisk as ever. Vessels clear for the coast of Africa, & bring large cargoes and land them on the coast of the island. Those who want may purchase. The price of a good negro is from $300 to $350. No one says any thing against the trade, because every one is interested; and if the chief magistrate of the place gets his bribe, he cares for nothing further. The Mexican and Colombian squadrons are expected at Matanzas in the month of March; and it is not impossible that the place may go into the possession of the Colombians, without much resistance.

[*Boston Courier.*

Murmur at nothing; if our ills are reparable, it is ungrateful; if remediless, it is in vain. But a Christian builds his fortitude on a better foundation than stoicism; he is pleased with every thing that happens; because he knows it could not happen unless it had first pleased God, and that which pleases him must be the best. He is assured that no new thing can befal him, and that he is in the hands of a father, who will prove him with no affliction that resignation cannot conquer, or that death cannot cure.

"Two pence for my cresses," cried a little boy in the streets of Philadelphia, one day—he is now an eminent merchant, and worth millions of pence. "La! pa, how mean it looks to see that little boy crying cresses for two pence,"—that person died a poor creature in jail.—Learn this lesson. Two pence is but the beginning of shillings, of fortune—fortune of ease and luxury. Look well then to your two pences, and fear not. But neglect them, & they neglect you—they come not like the physician, in the hour of adversity, but when the sun is up, and the day of health lasts.

*"How OLD are you Miss?"*

A census of the city of *Boston* has just been taken; the number of inhabitants is about *sixty-thousand*: in 1820, the population was 43,294—increase in five years, about 10,600. The Boston Gazette states, that, "in some instances, it was found extremely difficult to obtain the correct ages of *unmarried females*:" this is natural enough; "*How OLD are you Miss?*" is a very ungallant question, to ask a young lady. It would have been no matter of wonder, had many of them spit in the face of the officer who took the census, for his impertinence!—[*West. Carolinian.*

JOHN C. WEEMS has been elected a Representative to Congress from Maryland, vice Mr. KENT, resigned.

## DIED,

In this county, lately, at an advanced age, Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, a respectable planter.

In this county, on Saturday last, after a short illness, Mr. VICKERS POOL, aged about 25 years. "*In the midst of life we are in death.*" Only two or three days previous to his decease, we saw this young man in the prime of life, with the roses of health blooming on his cheeks. But alas! how soon have they faded. Death has summoned him to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Near this town, lately, Mr. NATHAN BRIGHT, an old inhabitant of this county, and for many years a worthy member of the Methodist Church.

*State of the Atmosphere for the week past.*

| | 8A. M. | 12 NOON. | 4 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Saturday,* | 40 | 48 | 50 |
| *Monday,* | 44 | 44 | 46 |
| *Tuesday,* | 44 | 52 | 53 |
| *Wednesday,* | 42 | 46 | 50 |
| *Thursday,* | 40 | 52 | 53 |
| *Friday,* | 48 | 64 | 66 |

## Marine News.

### PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

FEBRUARY 25, 1826.

*ARRIVED.*

23rd, Schr. Eliza, Kelly, from Port-au-Prince, with coffee to A. Fobes, jun.

" Sloop Maria, Sutton, from Newbern, with plank and scantling to A. Fobes, jun.

*CLEARED.*

23d, Schr. Ceres, Pearson, for St. Lucia, with staves and shingles by A. Williams.

24th, Schr. Two Sisters, Osborn, for Antigua and a market, with staves and shingles by Wm. & Henry Moore.

24th, Schr. Jane Maria, Baxter, for Grenada, with staves by A. Fobes, jun.

*DEPARTED.*

20th, Schr. Release, Jones, for Charleston, with corn by J. A. Shaw & Co.

Schr. Rapid, Crawford, to sail today, for Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

## State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan vs. Isaac L. Wilroy. } Camden county Court February Term, 1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

"*Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

*Teste,*

**M. S. Lewis, Clk.**

*February 25.* *Nt*


*RECEIVED*

Per Schr. Jane Maria from Rum Key, and Schr. Eliza from Port-au-Prince and for sale by the Subscriber

**1800** lbs. Coffee,
1500 bushels coarse Salt.

*ALPHEUS FOBES, Jun.*

*Elizabeth-City, Feb. 25.*

**W B MICKS**

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

*Elizabeth-City, Feb. 25.* *Tf*

# POETRY.

SELECTED.

*From the Auburn Free Press.*

## THE VILLAGE BELL.

I heard the village bell.
Its oft repeated accents call'd and call'd again, [the knell
To poor and thoughtless man. It was
Of time departed he could not recall.
We mourn for friends, when torn away by death;
We mourn our neighbors too; but ah!
Who mourns the loss of time, which now befriends
His soul immortal, and the hope presents
Of final joy above, to end no more.
Stop, reader; does it pass to good account
In thy concerns for an eternity?
If not, how wilt thou meet the day of death?
Pause; do determine *now!*

I heard the village bell.
It bade a welcome to the happy morn
On which the Saviour burst the bars of death,
Open'd the gates of immortality,
And gave an earnest of the rest above.
It call'd the christian to the house of prayer; [few
Yes, and the sinner too; but ah! how
Obey'd th' important message! Soon, alas!
That awful gulf, impassable, precludes
The grateful "dew-drop from the parched tongue." [voice of heaven!
O! fellow-sinner, hear, hear now the
In that dark world of woe and deep despair, [shine;
No Sabbath's heavenly light will ever
No voice of mercy ever reach your ear;
No ray of hope enlighten the sad gloom.
Hear, nor procrastinate, for death *will* call,
And then a *moment* you may vainly wish,
"When worlds want wealth to buy."

I heard the village bell.
But ah! how chang'd! Its movements slow, [death!
Its accents solemn; 'twas the knell of
It call'd the christian to his last, low bed;
But the dark passage which convey'd him there [ray
Was lighted up by hope's transporting
The bed was soften'd where he last reclin'd; [sweet,
He left the world in peace, and "O 'tis
He said, with his last parting breath," to rest
Where he reclin'd who died to save!"
Thus saying, he departed.

I heard it once again; but hush!
The scene far beggars all description:
'Twas too the knell of death, death premature,
Of one who fear'd not God, and died
In full assurance of eternal pain!
With the dread language on his dying lips, [woe.
Which devils taught, in prospect of his
He curs'd the God who made him, and has gone
To meet his final, sad, but just reward.
Ah! did we see what lies beyond the grave, [could know
Were but the curtain drawn, and we
The knell would call us next to sleep in death,
Say, could we then be careless?

EPSILON.

## A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

*(Continued from our last.)*

*Chapter V.*

ON DOMESTIC HABITS.

A clever writer says, "If a man, after the business and fatigues of the day, could return to his house where his wife was engaged with domestic cares and an attention to her offspring, he must be a monster of savageness and stupidity, if he did not strongly feel the influence of her virtues, and if they did not convey a soft rapture to his heart."

I never knew a man who studied his wife's comfort, in truth I never knew any amiable or domestic man, fond of frequenting clubs or taverns; and however a wife may conceal her displeasure, it must be always a matter of pain to her. It is such an useless expense, (not to say a word of its *sinfulness,*) such a worthless waste of time, such a sottish, gluttonous thing! A man leaves his comfortable fireside, an amiable wife, and smiling babies, perhaps neglects business of consequence, he does what is contrary to the word of God and annoying to his wife, throws himself into the way of drinking, gambling, and a variety of temptations, squanders away money which most probably is wanted at home; and all for what? Just to pass an hour or two with a set of *bon vivants;* and then, with his head inebriated, his pockets lightened, and his heart certainly not benefited by the company he has been in, he comes home: the foundation for discord, at all events for coldness, is laid; for however his wife may have gentleness and good sense enough to avoid clamour and scolding, she certainly cannot feel much love or estimation for a man who seems to care so very little what she likes or dislikes.

But I will not suppose you addicted to drinking. This habit has become such an ungentlemanly vice, that what morality had failed to do, fashion has nearly effected. In respectable life, a drunkard now-a-days is nearly a phenomenon; and happy it is for the female world that such is the case! for the woman who has the misery to be chained to a drunken husband, in the emphatical language of Scripture, *has no joy.*

Much to be condemned is a married man, constantly rambling and wandering from his home for the purpose of passing away time. I really cannot understand what a husband, a father, and master of a house, can mean by the words "passing away time." Surely, if he wants employment, his house & grounds will amply furnish him with it; and if he wishes for society, he will find in his wife, children, and books, the best society in the world. Such a man may be at a loss *for company,* but certainly not for *society.*

There are some men who will sit an entire day with their wives, and a word scarcely escape their lips. Their social cup of tea comes on! and instead of enlivening the hour by kind and familiar chat, a pompous "Yes," or "No," is perhaps all that is uttered by the grand and sullen lord. Is this a mode of treating the companion of your bosom?—a companion with whom you might fearlessly "think aloud;" into whose faithful breast you might pour forth your thoughts, your plans, your intentions, your opinions of *every thing* and *every one?* And is this companion, perhaps the only one in the world who would not betray you—is she to be treated with sullen silence and cold reserve? "*The heart of her husband* may *safely trust in her,*" (Prov. xxxi. 11,) says the inspired writer; and yet this safe and faithful confidant is slighted, and her proud lord turns from her to bestow his frankness and loquacity on some one or other, who just hearkens to him, and then ties a way, perhaps to betray him to the next listener.

I own I love to see a man and wife enjoying the pleasures of a little social walk; and when the tete-a-tete is sweetened by confidential and affectionate conversation, it is, as the wise man observes, *a sight beautiful before God and man.*—But, in general, how reversed is the picture! He saunters out with her, careless, cold, and uninterested; scarcely during the walk, uttering a word, or, when he does speak, so cold, so inanimate, are his brief remarks! And if her breath is too delicate, (as is often the case,) to admit her to walk, instead of actively preparing the horses and vehicle to drive her out each day, "she may sit, and sigh, and fade away;" and her once sparkling eyes may look languid, and her once brilliant cheek may grow pale, for want of exercise: "still he makes no exertion; something is the matter with the horses, or the carriage, or the jaunting-car!—and thus day after day is allowed to pass over.

Sometimes, if husband and wife happen to spend the day, or evening, from home, scarcely does his lordship address a word to her during the time; scarcely does he go near her; and at night when a little attention would be really necessary in muffling and preparing her to go out, *he* do such an unfashionable thing? No, truly. She may wrap round her mantle, or tie down her bonnet herself, and coughs and colds, "with all their train of rheumatic ills," may await her; but *he* will pay her no such attention.—Admirable character!

Other men there are, all cheerfulness, gaiety, and good humor, while in the houses of their neighbors; who, as they return home, and knock at their own hall door, appear to turn round, and say to their harmonious attendants, cheerfulness and good humor, "My good friends, I am now about entering my *own* doors, where I shall probably remain, for a few days, totally destitute of all society but that of *my wife and family.* Of course, it will be quite unnecessary for me to trouble you again till Monday next, when I am to dine at my friend, Mr. B's, with a large party: I know I may be certain of your attendance on that day; till then, good-bye! shake hands! good bye, my two worthy friends;—good-bye!" Then, entering the hall, he hangs up his violin (as some one or other remarks,) behind the door, and proceeding, he arrives in the parlour. "O dear, such a fire!—Just five o'clock, and no sign of dinner!—Well; what an irregular house!" His wife then pulls the bell, and up comes dinner. "Why, I thought this beef was to have been roasted? You know I detest boiled beef!—Oh, really, those fowls are quite underdone!"—"Why, surely, you might yourself given some directions!" "O! ay, an excuse! Excuses never fail when there is occasion for them!" Such is the language of this fine *manly* man; his ill humor and loud speaking rising in proportion to the silence and gentleness of his wife. Admirable character, again, say I.—a mausoleum should be erected to your memory.

There are a few other characters in the world, (and happy is it for the world the number is but *few*,) whom I really dislike to stain my pages by mentioning;—men, or rather monsters, who beat their wives!—men, or rather monsters, who *publicly* cohabit with strange women, or perhaps are criminal with the female servants of their own house!—men, or rather monsters, who are intoxicated every day! &c. &c. But let me dismiss the hateful subject and leave such beings to that God whose laws they are so awfully violating.

*Chapter VI.*

ON ABSENCE.

Few women are insensible of tender treatment; and I believe the number of those is small indeed, who would not recompense it with the most grateful returns. They are naturally frank and affectionate; and, in general, there is nothing but austerity of look and distance of behavior, that can prevent those amiable qualities from being evinced on every occasion. There are, probably, but few men, who have not experienced, during the intervals of leisure and reflection, a conviction of this truth. In the hour of absence and of solitude, who has not felt his heart cleaving to the wife of his bosom? who has not been, at some seasons, deeply impressed with a sense of her amiable disposition and demeanor, of her unwearied endeavors to promote and perpetuate his happiness, and of its being his indispensable duty to shew, by the most unequivocal expressions of attachment and of tenderness, his full approbation of her assiduity and faithfulness? But lives not he that has often returned to his habitation fully determined to requite the kindness he has constantly experienced, yet, notwithstanding, has beheld the woman of his heart joyful at his approach, without even attempting to execute his purpose?—who has still withheld the rewards of esteem and affection; and, from some motive, the cause of which I never could develop, shrunk from the task of duty, and repressed those soft emotions which might have gladdened the breast of her that was ever anxious to please, always prompt to anticipate his desires, and eager to contribute every thing that affection could suggest, or diligence perform, in order to promote and perpetuate his felicity?

When absent, let your letters to your wife be warm and affectionate. A woman's heart is peculiarly formed for tenderness; and every expression of endearment from the man she loves is flattering and pleasing to her. With pride and pleasure does she dwell on each assurance of his affection: and, surely, it is a cold, unmanly thing, to deprive her virtuous heart of such a cheap and easy mode of gratifying it. But, really, a man should endeavor not only for an affectionate, but an agreeable manner of writing to his wife. I remember hearing a lady say, "When my husband writes to me, if he can at all glean out any little piece of good news, or pleasing intelligence, he is sure to mention it." Another lady used to remark, "My husband does not intend to give me pain, or to say any thing unpleasant when he writes; and yet, I don't know how it is, but I never received a letter from him, that I did not, when I finished it, feel comfortless and dissatisfied."

I really think a husband, whenever he goes from home, should always endeavor, if possible, to bring back some little present to his wife. If ever so trifling or valueless, still the attention gratifies her; and to call forth a smile of good humor should be always a matter of importance.

Every one who knows any thing of the human mind, agrees in acknowledging the power of *trifles,* in imparting either pain or pleasure. One of our best writers, speaking on this subject, introduces the following sweet lines:

"Since trifles make the sum of human things, [springs,
And half our misery from those trifles
O! let the ungentle spirit learn from thence,
A *small* unkindness is a *great* offence.
To give rich gifts, perhaps we wish in vain,
But all may shun the guilt of giving pain."

* Perhaps my reader may think me severe in classing drunkenness with adultery; however if he takes the trouble of looking for the fifth of Galatians, he will see that St. Paul not only places it with adultery, but with murder.—ver. 19–22.

*(To be continued.)*

The great capital prize of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn on Wednesday afternoon, in the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, we learn (says the Baltimore Chronicle) was sold in shares of one half ticket and two quarters, at the office of Messrs. Cohen's.—The number is 24517—The capital of $20,000, was also sold at the same office in shares.

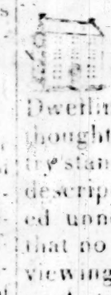

## Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

**THE PLANTATION**

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—



A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A farther description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

**William Reed.**

*January* 28. *Tf.*

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

*JUST RECEIVED*

**10** bbls Rum,
10 do. Whiskey,
5 bbls. Old Apple Brandy,
20 do. superfine Flour,
70 do. Potatoes,
Cheese, Butter,
Nails, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Pepper, Soap, Candles, and
10 doz. Wool Hats,

*For sale by*

**Mathew Cluff.**

*Elizabeth-City, Jan.* 21. *Tf*

**UNITED STATES**

*Fire Insurance Company of New York.*

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Company, and will insure any and every description of property against loss or damage by Fire; the necessity of such security must be apparent to all persons in this country who will reflect for a moment on the materials of which our building are constructed: The premium will be as low as it ought to be: and in all cases, will be apportioned to the risk. All losses will be paid promptly and without deduction, when there is no suspicion of fraud.—The premium must be paid before the risk commences. A description and survey of the Property must always accompany the proposition.

**J. R. Creecy.**

*Edenton, Nov. 22.—D3.*

☞ The E. City Star, and Murfreesboro' Intelligencer, will insert this 4 months, and forward their accounts for payment.


## State of North-Carolina,

Nancy Creecy vs. Joseph Creecy. } Petition for Divorce.

*Superior Court of Law of Perquimons County, Fall Term,* 1825.

In the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this state, *It is ordered,* that publication be made in the Edenton Gazette and Elizabeth-City Star for three months, admonishing the said Joseph Creecy to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in the town of Hertford, for the County aforesaid, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, next, and plead answer or demur to the above Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case set for hearing exparte as to him. —Witness, Edward Wood, clerk of the said Court this 17th day of October, A. D. 1825.

**Edward Wood, Clk.**

*December* 3. *B.M*


**FARMER'S HOTEL.**

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he feels grateful for the encouragement he has received—and that he has leased the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. Asa Rogerson, where he will be glad to accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom.

**James S. Relfe.**

## DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Watkins & Moore,* is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

**H. L. Watkins,**
**Edward Moore.**

*February* 14, 1826.

N. B. all accounts appertaining to the aforesaid firm are in the hands of Edw. Moore for settlement—and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to EWD. MOORE,

Who still carries on the tailoring business at the old stand, opposite the store of Mathew Cluff.

*Elizabeth-City, Feb* 18. *Bt.*

*JUST RECEIVED*

and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

**Fresh Garden Seeds.**

*Among which are—*

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do.
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do.
Battersea do.
Drumhead do.
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do.
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c. &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, *Agent.*

*Elizabeth-City, Feb.* 18.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 28th ult. without any cause (as he has twice before done) negro man JOE, about 24 years old, five feet nine inches high and well formed, a little yellow, and has a scar over one eye. He has a wife living in the neighborhood of Mrs. James Pool's in Pasquotank county where he is probably lurking —The above reward will be paid if delivered to me or secured in gaol so that I get him.

[illegible] Moore.

*Hertford, Feb.* 11. *Et*

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Has just received per schrs. Liberty from New Bedford, Chrysanthum from Charleston and Sally Davis from Boston, the following articles, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

**20** casks Nails, from 4 to 40d.
5000 lbs. round Iron,
10 barrels Beef,
7 do. Mackerel.
10 bags Coffee,
3 hhds. and 10 bbls. Gin,
9000 lbs. Cheese,
2 chests Tea,
1000 lbs. Codfish,
6 kegs Tobacco,
4 doz. hair Sieves,
2 firkins Goshen Butter,
4 casks Powder,
40 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,
200 bushels T. Island } SALT,
and 400 do. American }
8 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses.

**A. Fobes, jun.**

*February* 4.

**County House Tavern.**

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

**Mal. W. Boushall.**

*Camden C. House, Jan.* 28 *B.M*

**JUST RECEIVED**

And for sale by the subscriber

**50** boxes of smoked herrings,
16 barrels of Mackerel,
6 do. pickled Fish,
20 quintals of dried Fish.

*A. FOBES, Jun'r.*

*Elizabeth-City, Jan.* 21.


*Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.*